

WANTED—Vacant lots within half mile of Washington and Center streets. Will trade equity in a good brick house of six rooms for vacant property. A good deal for some one. Pascoe, 110 N. Center St.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE—Twenty acres, with Maricopa water; close in; good improvements. E. E. Pascoe, 110 North Center St.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. PHOENIX, ARIZONA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1905. VOL. XV. NO. 362

WORK OF FIENDS

The Wrecking of a Santa Fe Train in Kansas

SIX HURT, TWO FATALLY

The Fourth Attempt on Passenger Trains at the Same Place Was Successful—A Slender Clew and no Mention of the Motive.

Emporia, Kas., May 14.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 17, was derailed by train wreckers, east of here at 2:30 this morning. Six passengers were injured, two will probably die.

The injured:

James Eger, 79 years old, of the Soldiers home at Leavenworth, fatally injured, his right leg fractured in two places, his head and hands cut and back injured.

J. C. Rice, Santa Fe car repairer, on his way from the hospital to Shawnee, O. T., badly bruised; his left ear partly torn off.

Nate Hendrichs, Roswell, N. M., cattleman, back and hips sprained, a long cut across the forehead and a scalp wound, his condition serious.

J. L. Cooper, Spickard, Mo., a farmer, hands cut and elbow fractured.

E. A. Taylor of Kansas City, Mo., conductor, deep cuts on the scalp; four

teeth knocked out, a contusion of the right leg and both hands cut.

F. A. Grover, fireman of Topeka, thrown from the cab and back and shoulders injured.

This is the fourth attempt in the last four months to wreck passenger trains in the same place. Previous attempts were made by piling ties on the track and without serious results. The wreck today was caused by the removing of the spikes and fish plates of two rails on the inside of a curve. The engine on No. 17 passed over the loose rails safely, but the mail car left the track and was dragged a hundred yards along the embankment before the train was stopped. The next five cars, two express and baggage cars, a smoker and two coaches, went into the ditch across the right of way fence and lodged in a zigzag line. The end of the baggage car went up in the air high enough to ground the telegraph wires. Two Pullman sleepers remained on the track. The passengers were asleep when the wreck occurred, and became greatly excited but soon formed a wrecking crew and went to the relief of the men in the overturned baggage car.

A window was broken and of the seven men in the car, six were injured. Stretches were made from car doors and the injured were carried to a nearby field where a hospital was improvised.

An hour after the wreck a relief train arrived from Emporia and the injured were taken to Emporia. A hundred workmen were put to work on the track and it was cleared for use again this afternoon.

There is no clue to the wreckers. The wreck occurred last night near the Howard Branch section house. This morning a track wrench and a claw bar were missing and they were found in a pool of water near the wreck today.

A PIONEER'S DEATH

Bullet Ends the Life of Henry Wickenburg

The Dead Man Was the Discoverer of the Vulture Mine and One of Arizona's Oldest Residents.

Henry Wickenburg, after whom the town of Wickenburg fifty miles northwest of Phoenix, was named, died yesterday afternoon, presumably by his own hand. His body was found in a grove between his residence and that of J. W. Etter, about 5 o'clock last evening, by the children of Mr. Etter. The news was received here last night by telephone.

The residences named are in the suburbs of Wickenburg and are a hundred rods or so apart. Mr. Wickenburg has been living for sometime past with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Holland, who, it is said have taken good care of him, though of late he has been subject to attacks of melancholy when he has been wont to look on the gloomy side of life. Yesterday afternoon he left his home about 1 o'clock, and last time he was seen alive as far as known last night.

When found a little after 5 o'clock, there was a bullet wound in his right temple and in his right hand he grasped a 32 calibre revolver. Both the forefinger of his hand and his temple were powder-burned, an evidence of suicide. The bullet did not pass through the head there being but a single wound.

Justice of the peace Hector Riggs was informed as quickly as possible after the finding of the body and as acting coroner he empaneled a jury consisting of J. K. Murphy, J. W. Etter, James Munchus, Henry Cowell, D. L. Murray and J. R. Dunn. The jury viewed the body and the surroundings and examined what few witnesses were available at the time, after which the inquest was continued until 9 o'clock this morning. So far as could be learned last night there was nothing to support any theory except that of suicide, though further inquiry will be made today.

Mr. Wickenburg has no relatives here and it is believed his only relative in America is a nephew who is supposed to live in Omaha. It is understood that he had a sister and perhaps a brother in the old country. But he enjoyed the personal friendship of all the remaining pioneers of central Arizona by whom he was held in the highest esteem and of many who have come to this country in recent years and wanted to form his acquaintance. He possessed all the virtues of the sturdy frontiersman with three or four of the hardships attending the settlement of a new country such as desert perils before the advent of the railroads, the fighting of bandits on the one hand and bloodthirsty Apaches on the other, oftentimes with limited food supply and only a fading hope of financial gain to encourage further effort. As he was one of the first to settle on the banks of the historic Hassayampa river, when the Hassayampa club of Phoenix was organized, he was made an honorary member.

Mr. Wickenburg was born in Prussia Nov. 19, 1819. He served in the Prussian army after which he lived in Rotterdam for a year and came to the United States in 1847. In 1851 he shipped as fireman on the steamer Cortez rounding the Horn and arrived in California in 1852. He found employment first in the placer mines at Ophir and far from Auburn. He was quite successful getting together a considerable amount of money. In the early fifties he left the diggings and with others dug at Fresno the first artesian well in California. Shortly after this was spread the news of the wonderful gold discoveries in the placer fields around La Paz on the Arizona side of the Colorado river, a considerable distance above Yuma. There is today the ruins of an old city there which at one time became quite a populous place and the ruins of the city into Arizona from the west. But it is only a ruin and does not support even a postoffice, being inhabited only by the desert tourist or an occasional prospector going over the old grounds, for in those days that whole section of country was the scene of the search for golden sands. And which by the way were found for a time in large quantity.

Mr. Wickenburg joined a numerous party and came to La Paz with an overland train from the coast. Fortune did not favor him in the placer mines and he went up the river to Bill Williams where there was then a small copper camp. He was joined there by a man named Buckskin Smith and another named Morris. They journeyed up the Bill Williams and then up the Santa Maria finally making a more or less permanent camp not far from the present town of Congress, and where mineral prospects seemed to be better. At this point the Indians pointed out to him the mountain known as Rich Hill and which has been the source of many fortunes. But they were far from any source of supplies and the camp was broken up some of the members going in various directions. Mr. Wickenburg and others continuing in a southerly direction to Tucson. He entered the government employ there, worked his way back to Yuma in charge of an ambulance. He kept in mind the story of the Indians about Rich Hill and as soon as he could, with a man named Douglas, another named P. W. Smith, A. H. Peoples, P. Wenner, and several others, organized an expedition to search for it. To shorten the story, after another side trip to Sacaton for supplies, the Rich Hill placers were found and the town of Weaver was founded. There was a great rush and prospecting parties scattered through other gulches. Mr. Wickenburg headed a party down the Hassayampa and on the present site of his Wickenburg ranch he found some deserted Indian gardens. His provisions being low he harvested their crop and took possession of the land. This was in 1863 and it has been his home ever since, shortly after a little settlement sprang up and being named after him.

Having heard the tale of two men being found murdered at a point west of there with a large amount of gold in their possession Mr. Wickenburg sought for the source of it and in a journey toward the Harara Hills with two companions named Van Bibber and Greene in October 1863 discovered by accident the croppings of the Vulture mine. His companions had little faith in its value and left soon after for Tucson ostensibly after more supplies but they never returned. In May 1864 he began working the mine with an arrastra. The subsequent story of the mine would make a book of itself and will not be referred to here other than to say it has produced somewhere in the neighborhood of some \$1,000,000. Mr. Wickenburg was a successful manager of mines, and his management and mismanagement that have been in charge since and was the source of most of the loose money in circulation in Phoenix in the seventies and eighties. Mr. Wickenburg built a small mill at Wickenburg and it was operated by larger ones. He finally sold his interest in the mine for a good figure though less than he should have received for it is related that he was victimized out of a good share of his interest. However he secured enough to provide for him during the remainder of his days, his life being mainly spent in farming and his wants being few. He was probably worth at one time \$50,000 though it is believed that most of his fortune has been eaten up by unsuccessful ventures of later days and the expense of advanced age after his active career was finished. So far as known he never wanted for anything, though he would be in this land that is largely of his own making, but his estate now practically embraces only his meager property holdings in the town of Wickenburg.

During late years he has been given somewhat to fits of melancholy due probably to old age, a weakening mental vigor and the lack of family ties that bind one more strongly than anything else to this world.

JEFFRIES PUT OUT

Rheumatism Holds the Championship Belt

The Big Fighter Will Devote Himself Henceforth to Operations in Arizona Mines.

Chicago, May 14.—James J. Jeffries, the champion heavy weight pugilist of the world has retired.

Disease accomplished what no human being was ever able to do. A combination of rheumatism and malarial fever has put the pugilist out of the fighting game for all time, according to a statement made by Jeffries, who has cancelled all his theatrical engagements and started for California tonight in an effort to regain his health. Jeffries is going to Los Angeles, where he intends to build a home. In the future it is his intention to devote his time to several valuable mining claims he and one of his brothers possess in Arizona. Before leaving for the Pacific coast tonight, Jeffries said: "Thank God, I am through with boxing. I have suffered more pain during the last few days than in all my fights put together. I am not physically down and out, simply full of malaria and rheumatism, ailments that are foreign to a man of my strength and physique but, I have decided to retire from the prize ring. I have two reasons for taking this course. My physical condition is one, and the other is because there seems to be no one in sight to make me capable of giving the public a run for its money."

Billy Delaney, Jeffries' manager, and who practically brought Jim Corbett to the front, will retire from the pugilistic field along with the champion.

MUKDEN BATTLE

Operations Preceding That Crushing Russian Defeat

MASTERY OF MANCHURIA

It Was Brought About by Carefully Laid Plans Which Might Have Been Spoiled by a More Determined Resistance of Port Arthur.

Headquarters of General Kuraki's army, near Tieling Pass, Manchuria, (Correspondence of the Associated Press), March 15.—The combination of the most efficient staff with the bravest and most intelligent soldiers to execute is plans decided the mastery of Manchuria. Again the Russians gave a splendid exhibition of the old school of fighting. They were courageous almost beyond criticism and stubbornly defended their lines, but in general the employment of more modern methods the Japanese surpassed them. Their retreat began in as good order as that from Liao Yang, but when the soldiers realized that they were being surrounded it became a panic with incidents which must have been humiliating to the officers.

The battle, like Liao Yang, had for the Russians the same days of suspense when it appeared doubtful if the Russians could be forced from their positions. It was full of surprises and the climax, when Kuraki's soldiers were judged by all standards should have been completely exhausted from ten days of fighting and exposure marched rapidly north in a thick sand storm and appeared across the Tieling road beyond Mukden, was a decisive surprise. The Russian attack was delayed only by the fact that the Japanese had not yet realized the danger and warned foreign officers and correspondents to leave. Those who started that day are yet with the Russian army but the others who delayed until the tenth were captured. The Russian soldiers were victorious. They were told that the Russians were winning along the Shakhe and at Fushun. When the soldiers found the enemy approaching from every side, ignorant peasants, deluded with tales of Japanese atrocities, scattered and fled like sheep, and the soldiers surrendered in squads to unarmed Japanese transport men and coolies, beginning not to be massacred. Many have been hiding about the country inside Japanese lines and now driven by cold and hunger are coming into camp. Corpses of Russian soldiers were everywhere he unburied away from the rivers where they were not noticed or were passed over by the army in its hurried advance, and no doubt numbers of wounded who were not discovered died from exposure.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

The Japanese staff had long ago resolved upon a winter campaign. They would have launched it sooner but were obliged to wait the fall of Port Arthur for a force large enough to give reasonable assurance of success. If the Japanese would have faced the difficult problem of bridging the river to be crossed instead of waiting over the ice, and the odds against them would have been far greater. After Port Arthur surrendered it was necessary to partly reorganize thereby filling the depleted ranks with reserves, and to march them up to Liao Yang, the heavy siege guns had to be brought north by trains and foundations constructed by them. Had the Japanese been driven back from the Shakhe all of their twenty-eight centimetre guns would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but a Russian success was not contemplated in the plan. The Japanese proved as effective in field fighting as against forts. The shells tore through the Russian entrenchments and the protected huts as though they had been paper, leaving the soldiers without shelter or refuge from the fire. The cavalry and Cossacks of which the Russians have a great force, which they expected to play a leading part in operations on the level country were not a factor in the battle.

THE JAPANESE DISPOSITION.

The beginning of the battle found the Japanese forces organized into five bodies. Three were along the Shakhe and westward to the Hun. Nogai's veterans were ready to march northward and attack Mukden from the northwest and they executed their part of the plan brilliantly. On the extreme east was an untried force which had started in January from bases on the Yalu and was to make a junction with the Japanese right wing and sweep around to the north of the Russian lines of defense. Its work was to outflank Fushun the terminus of the Russian branch railway and Kuropatkin's eastern stronghold, as Nogi did Mukden. Kuropatkin mistook his object for the Port Arthur veterans and paid the compliment of arraying a great body of his best organizations against it. Thus he was able to check its advance with strong entrenchments on the hills south of the town of Bagantan fifteen miles southeast of Fushun for several days and prevent it from flanking the body of Linevitch's army. Along the Shakhe the Japanese armies were the same organizations although with greatly changed personnel and altered in details, that met the Russians at Liao Yang. Two divisions of Kuraki's army were sent eastward as soon as the battle began, indeed they were on the march before the opening of the bombardment, to cooperate with the right army. There was a break of almost twenty miles in the line between the easternmost divisions of Kuraki's army and the ground was covered only by cavalry and some infantry reserves. That division encountered the

A PRESIDENT'S CABIN

Will Be One of the Attractions at the Portland Exposition.

Portland, May 14.—The log cabin in which President Roosevelt lived three years while he was a rancher has been placed in the Agriculture building as a part of the state of North Dakota's exhibit. The cabin was taken apart and the pieces numbered, so that it could be put together again exactly as it was when the president lived in it as a cowboy. It stands near the south wall of the Agriculture building.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Roosevelt went to North Dakota and purchased the Maltese Cross ranch, a place on the Little Missouri river eight miles south of the town of Medora. On taking possession Mr. Roosevelt changed the name to Chimney Butte, on account of a chimney shaped butte a short distance away. The rough cabin which he bought with the ranch was the future president's only home for nearly three years, and in it he lived the life of the cowboy.

In the cabin there will be exhibited also a number of interesting mementoes of the president's life at that period. An old straw hat, which President Roosevelt wore when he went to the ranch, but which was discarded shortly afterward as unsuitable to the kind of life he must lead, was found in old sack in a corner of the cabin and will be shown to visitors at the western world's fair.

GENERAL WOOD BUSY

A Fierce Fight With a Noted Slave Trader.

Manila, May 15.—Fierce fighting has been going on for the past two weeks on the Island of Jolo between the outlaw Moro Chief Pala with six hundred well armed followers, and troops under the personal command of Major General Leonard Wood. Pala's losses thus far are 300 killed while those of General Wood are seven killed and nineteen wounded. Pala and his remaining followers, in accordance with Moro tradition, prefer death to capture.

General Wood, with detachments from the Fourteenth cavalry, the Seventh, the Twenty-second, the Twenty-third infantry and the constabulary of scouts, has driven Pala and his followers into a swamp which has been surrounded.

Pala was a noted slave trader and warrior when the Americans occupied the islands. Later he escaped with his followers to the Island of Pala Sekar, near Borneo. One of Pala's leaders deserted and took refuge in the British settlement at Lahad, Pala, disclosing his whereabouts, landed with a detachment of British troops and demanded that he turn the deserter over to him. The demand was not complied with and Pala ordered a massacre. Twenty-five persons, including several British were killed. Pala escaped to the Island of Jolo and organized the present uprising.

General Wood, with detachments requested General Wood to apprehend Pala dead or alive and turn him over to them.

LOANS ON IMPROVED PROPERTY AT LOWEST RATES.

No Delay. Special Fund on Unusually Favorable Terms.

DWIGHT B. HEARD

Center and Adams Street.

PIERCE BICYCLES

The acme of perfection—Ask Pierce riders.

The Phoenix Cycle Co.

Phone Red 524 22 W. Adams

Solid Rubber Buggy Tires.

Hose, Sprinklers, Nozzles, Lawn Mowers, Grass Catchers

Our ELECTRIC hose is undoubtedly the best thing on the market. Will not kink. Guaranteed. Easiest running, ball bearing lawn mowers handled in the city. Want to be convinced? Call on D. H. BURTIS, 15 East Washington Street.

SPECIAL SUMMER SESSION

Of the Lamson Business College will begin on Monday, June 5. All recitations held between 8 a. m. and 12 m. Students study at home in the afternoon. Gregg, Graham, Dement, Barnes, Munson or any pitman system of shorthand taught. Touch typewriting. Classes in all commercial subjects. A thorough course in English. No vacations.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

If It's Something Good to Eat

COFFEE AL'S RESTAURANT

Serves It Right.

Ford Hotel and Bar Under Same Management.

THE PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Paid-up Capital, - - \$100,000 - Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$90,000

E. B. GAGE, President. R. B. BURNISTER, Cashier. H. J. McCLUNG, Vice-President.

Steel-lined Vaults and Steel Safety Deposit Boxes. General Banking Business. Drafts on all Principal Cities of the World.

DIRECTORS—E. B. Gage, F. M. Murphy, D. M. Ferry, W. F. Staunton, F. T. Alkire, George N. Gage, R. N. Fredericks, L. H. Chalmers, H. J. McClung.

UNION BANK AND TRUST CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$100,000.00, 30 N. CENTER ST.

PHOENIX, Ariz., J. L. McDowell, Cashier.

Officers and directors: W. F. Nichols, president; Dr. J. M. Sweetnam, president; Geo. H. N. Lihra, treasurer; D. Nicholson, auditor; F. L. Blumer, secretary; A. J. Edwards, attorney; Harry Kay, Director.

We conduct a general banking business, 4 per cent interest on time deposits.

THE PRESCOTT NATIONAL BANK

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Paid-up Capital, - - - - - \$100,000.00

Surplus and undivided profits, - - - - - 75,000.00

F. M. MURPHY, President. MORRIS GOLDWATER, Vice-President.

R. N. FREDERICKS, Cashier. A. W. McCASH, Assistant Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE VICTIM.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 14.—Frank Anderson of Pittsburg died at midnight at the hospital. This makes twenty-three deaths from the Pennsylvania collision.

SHOOK THE PASSENGERS.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 14.—A coupling on the Pioneer Limited on the Milwaukee road broke when the train was near Wauwatosa tonight and the train was brought to a sudden stop, which shook the passengers, though no one was injured.

Spring Weddings

There are three points where wedding touch the life of this store. Engagement rings, wedding rings and wedding presents. If you will favor us with a call you will find us thoroughly prepared at all these points. Whatever your requirements may be and at prices that are right.

GEO. H. COOK

JEWELER,

134 W. Wash. St., Phoenix, Ariz.

INSURE YOUR GROWING GRAIN CROP WITH E. J. BENNETT

A MAY DAY QUIET

It Was Brought About by Cossacks' Whips

Not a Saber Drawn, nor a Drop of Blood Shed in St. Petersburg. Peace Elsewhere.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—12:20 a. m. The widely heralded May day demonstrations in St. Petersburg were a complete fiasco, and reports from Moscow and other provinces indicate that order reigned on Sunday generally throughout the entire extent of Russia.

Minor disorders were reported at Revel, Kishineff and one or two other places but up to midnight no reports of serious tumults or loss of life have been received and the attempt of the social democrats and social revolutionists to signalize May day by great anti-government demonstrations appears to have been a thorough failure.

Dispatches from Kazan, Tiflis, Saratoff, Cronstadt, Rostov-on-Don, Kielf, Odlogda, Tomsk and other cities say the workmen observed the day as a holiday, that the shops were closed and that quiet was not disturbed.

In St. Petersburg the day passed in almost perfect quiet and happily without a drop of blood being shed. The revolutionaries found it impossible to organize the program of demonstrations and bomb-throwing which they so widely advertised, the workmen declining to sacrifice themselves to advance the propaganda of their self constituted leaders and the advertised meetings were attended chiefly by spectators. The general report of the day was that the situation was quiet and that the Cossacks patrolled the streets, reserves being held out of sight in court-yards and the guard regiments were retained under arms in their barracks, but there was no occasion to call out either.

At the Probraskensky cemetery, where the principal meeting in honor of the "January Martyrs" as victims of the "Red Sunday" popularly are called, had been advertised, a scanty crowd, largely composed of curiosity seekers, had assembled. The Cossacks dispersed the crowd, the more aggressive of whom sang the "Marseillaise" as they were being driven.

This defiance was met by a charge of the Cossacks who used their whips freely inflicting many nasty injuries. There was a similar incident on Vassili Island where a dozen students, mainly girls, raised the "Marseillaise" and gathered a crowd. The Cossacks dispersed the crowd with their whips taking great pleasure in slashing the girls' faces. The latter apparently were anxious to pose as martyrs and deliberately provoked the attack by singing revolutionary songs. The affair gave rise to rumors that a number of persons had been killed, but in the incident, which happened under the eyes of the Associated Press correspondents, sabers were not even drawn and nobody was seriously hurt.

The day wound up with a tumult in the People's Park where, while the merry makers were dancing the Russian national dances, the agitators scattered proclamations among the crowd and drove a scanty guard of police into a shallow lake. The Cossacks came up at a gallop, wielding their whips, rescued the police and made numerous arrests. It was noticeable that the Cossacks rode in intervals, evidently to minimize the effect of the bombs should they be thrown.

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SUNDAY BASE BALL

Results of Several League and Association Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 9, New York 3.

St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 5.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha 4, Denver 3.

St. Joseph 4, Colorado Springs 12.

Sioux City 6, Des Moines 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Louisville—Louisville 1, Indianapolis 0.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 7, Kansas City 1.

At St. Paul—St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 2.

At Toledo—Toledo 2, Columbus 13.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS

A Review of Prices and Conditions of the Past Week.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14.—Very light cattle receipts last week helped the market in different ways. 15 to 20 cents was added to prices on nearly all kinds of cattle, and packers got rid of a part of the stuff in their coolers, leaving the situation considerably better than at the close of the previous week. The supply is larger than a week ago, but the market is able to stand a little more this week, and is about ready on desirable kinds, others weak to 10 cents lower, stockers and feeders steady. Country grades of cattle have held up better lately than feeding cattle, as it looks like a better proposition this year than last, and the demand from the country is very good. Prices of stockers and feeders are 40 to 60 cents higher than at this time last year, whereas fat cattle are 75

ENTIRELY TOO RIGID

The Big Four's Protest Against the Beef Trust Investigation.

Chicago, May 14.—The representatives of the four large packing houses have gone to Washington with the intention of making a protest on Monday before the Senate committee on the investigation into the "beef industry" is being conducted before the federal grand jury.

The protest, it is said will be made along the following lines: That the packing houses' witnesses have been practically brow-beaten before the jury and compelled to tell what they know; that questionable detective methods have been used by the secret service men to secure information for the government; that the wives of packers have been called before the grand jury to testify against their husbands who are out of the city and that they have been forced to remain constantly in Chicago for no apparent reason; that the private mail of the packers has fallen into the hands of the government when the mail has nothing to do with the beef investigation; that the general treatment of the packers in Chicago by the local federal authorities has been like that accorded by the police toward a common criminal.

It is said that the packers have already arranged for the meeting with the president.

FAMOUS ACTRESS DIES

Jessie Bartlett Davis for a Generation on the Stage.

Chicago, May 14.—Jessie Bartlett Davis, the well known actress died suddenly at her home in Chicago today, aged forty-six years, of heart disease produced by nephritis. She was taken ill on Friday and on Saturday was in different ways. 15 to 20 cents was added to prices on nearly all kinds of cattle, and packers got rid of a part of the stuff in their coolers, leaving the situation considerably better than at the close of the previous week. The supply is larger than a week ago, but the market is able to stand a little more this week, and is about ready on desirable kinds, others weak to 10 cents lower, stockers and feeders steady. Country grades of cattle have held up better lately than feeding cattle, as it looks like a better proposition this year than last, and the demand from the country is very good. Prices of stockers and feeders are 40 to 60 cents higher than at this time last year, whereas fat cattle are 75

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It is said that the packers have already arranged for the meeting with the president.

FAMOUS ACTRESS DIES

Jessie Bartlett Davis for a Generation on the Stage.

Chicago, May 14.—Jessie Bartlett Davis, the well known actress died suddenly at her home in Chicago today, aged forty-six years, of heart disease produced by nephritis. She was taken ill on Friday and on Saturday was in different ways. 15 to 20 cents was added to prices on nearly all kinds of cattle, and packers got rid of a part of the stuff in their coolers, leaving the situation considerably better than at the close of the previous week. The supply is larger than a week ago, but the market is able to stand a little more this week, and is about ready on desirable kinds, others weak to 10 cents lower, stockers and feeders steady. Country grades of cattle have held up better lately than feeding cattle, as it looks like a better proposition this year than last, and the demand from the country is very good. Prices of stockers and feeders are 40 to 60 cents higher than at this time last year, whereas fat cattle are 75

KANSAS CITY MARKETS

A Review of Prices and Conditions of the Past Week.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14.—Very light cattle receipts last week helped the market in different ways. 15 to 20 cents was added to prices on nearly all kinds of cattle, and packers got rid of a part of the stuff in their coolers, leaving the situation considerably better than at the close of the previous week. The supply is larger than a week ago, but the market is able to stand a little more this week, and is about ready on desirable kinds, others weak to 10 cents lower, stockers and feeders steady. Country grades of cattle have held up better lately than feeding cattle, as it looks like a better proposition this year than last, and the demand from the country is very good. Prices of stockers and feeders are 40 to 60 cents higher than at this time last year, whereas fat cattle are 75

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